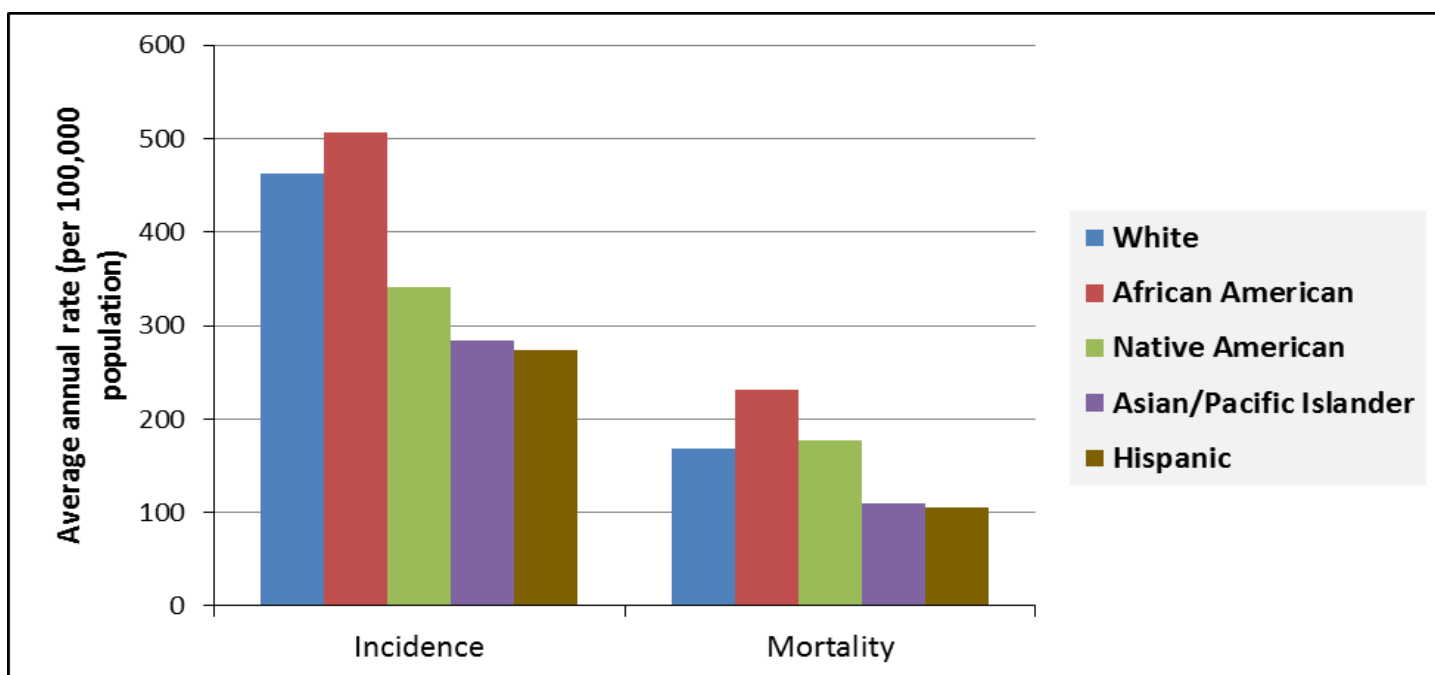


Cancer in Minorities

Figure 1. Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates, by Race/Ethnicity, Nebraska, 2003-2012



Cancer in Nebraska Quick Facts: African Americans and Native Americans

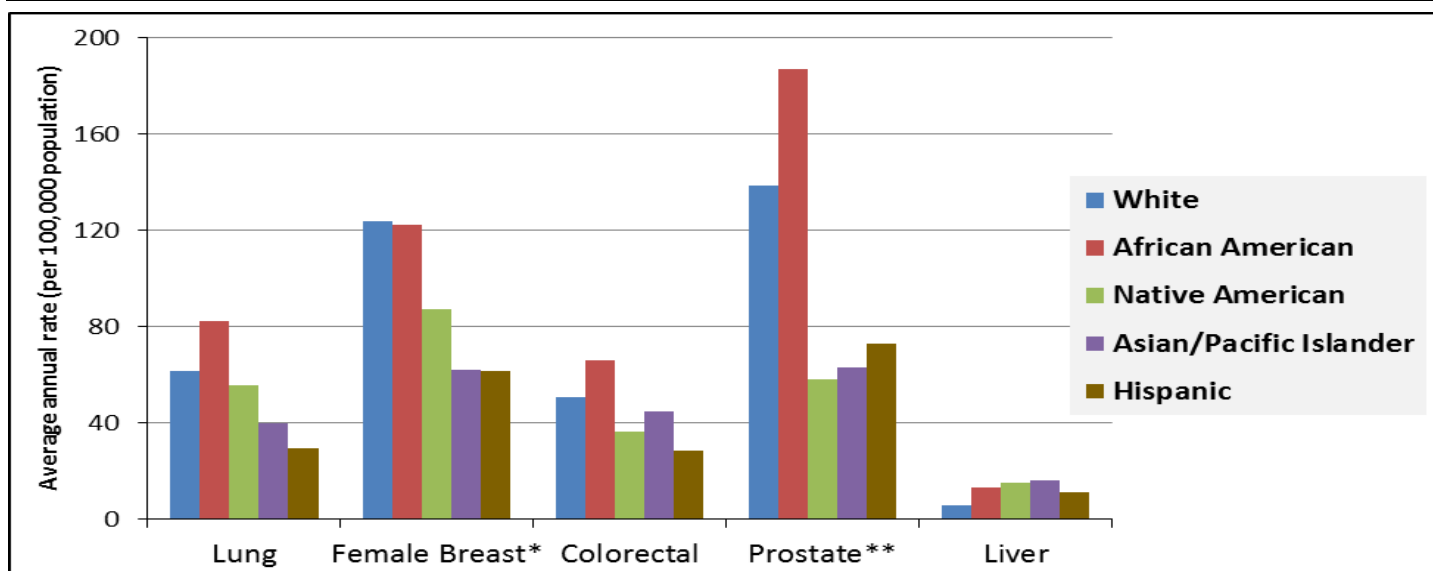
- Between 2003 and 2012, African Americans in Nebraska experienced a significantly higher rate of cancer diagnoses (incidence) and deaths (mortality) compared to whites (Figure 1).
- The incidence of breast cancer among African American women in Nebraska is slightly lower compared to whites (Figure 2), but mortality is higher.
- African Americans in Nebraska have a significantly higher incidence of lung, colorectal, prostate, and liver cancers than whites (Figure 2), and are also significantly more likely to die from these cancers.
- Between 2003 and 2012, Native Americans in Nebraska experienced a significantly lower incidence of all types of cancer compared to whites, but were slightly more likely to die from it than whites (Figure 1).
- Incidence of cancers of the female breast, prostate, Non-Hodgkin lymphoma and leukemia is significantly lower among Native Americans in Nebraska compared to whites (Figure 2).
- Incidence of liver and kidney cancers is significantly higher among Native American in Nebraska compared to whites.

Cancer in Nebraska Quick Facts: Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics

- Between 2003 and 2012, Asian/Pacific Islanders in Nebraska were significantly less likely to be diagnosed with cancer than whites, and were also significantly less likely to die from it (Figure 1).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders in Nebraska have significantly lower incidence of lung, female breast, and prostate cancers than whites, but have a significantly higher incidence of liver cancer compared to whites (Figure 2).

- Between 2003 and 2012, Hispanics in Nebraska were significantly less likely than whites to be diagnosed with cancer, and were also significantly less likely to die from it (Figure 1).
- Hispanics in Nebraska have a significantly lower incidence of female breast, prostate, colorectal, and lung cancers compared to whites, but have a significantly higher incidence of liver and stomach cancers compared to whites (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Incidence Rates for Selected Cancers, by Race/Ethnicity, Nebraska, 2003-2012



* Rates are per 100,000 female population **Rates are per 100,000 male population

About the Nebraska Cancer Registry

The Nebraska Cancer Registry (NCR) was created by the Nebraska Unicameral in 1986 and began collecting data in 1987. The purpose of the registry is to document new cases of cancer among Nebraska residents, analyze geographic patterns and long-term trends, and plan and evaluate cancer control programs. The registry also provides statistical and other information about cancer in Nebraska in response to specific requests. The NCR collects information about cancer cases from every hospital in the state (excluding U.S. Dept. of Veteran's Affairs facilities), pathology laboratories, outpatient therapy sites, physician offices, death certificates, and cancer registries in neighboring states. In recognition of the accuracy and completeness of the data it has collected, the North American Association of Cancer Registries has awarded the NCR its gold standard certificate of data quality for 18 consecutive years (1995-2012). The NCR is managed by the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services.

This publication is supported by Cooperative Agreement Grant Number 5U58DP003928 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official view of CDC.



To learn more about the Nebraska Cancer Registry, or to view additional fact sheets and reports, visit: http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/ced_cancer_data.aspx.